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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/502,145	05/05/2005	Charles Reay MacKay	RICE-032	8992
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EXAMINER				
GAMBEL, PHILLIP				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
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09/14/2010		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/502,145

Applicant(s)

MACKAY, CHARLES REAY

Examiner

Phillip Gambel

Art Unit

1644

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11/02/2009, 07/09/2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 15, 20 and 25-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 40-51 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 30 and 31 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 15, 20 and 25-29, 32-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 52-54 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/02/2009
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☒ Other: See Continuation Sheet

Continuation of Attachment(s) 6). Other: Notice to Comply / Sequence Disclosures.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The examiner of your application in the PTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Technology Center 1600, Art Unit 1644.

2. Applicant's Status Inquiry, filed 07/09/2010, is acknowledged.

This Office Action should serve as the response in view of this Status Inquiry.

The examiner apologizes for any inconvenience to applicant in this matter.

3. Applicant's amendment, filed 11/02/2009, has been entered
Claims 1-10, 15, 20, 25-29, 32-33, 36, 39-42, 46, 49, 51 and 52-54 have been amended.
Claims 11-14, 16-19 and 21-24 have been canceled.

Claims 1-10, 15, 20 and 25-54 are pending.

Claims 1-10, 15, 20, 25-39 and 52-54 are under consideration in the instant application as they read on the elected invention.

Claims 40-51 have been withdrawn from consideration as they read on non-elected inventions/species.

4. Applicant's arguments, filed 11/02/2009, have been fully considered but rendered moot in view of the New Grounds of Rejection set forth herein.

5. Sequence Compliance.

This application contains sequence disclosures that are encompassed by the definitions for nucleotide and/or amino acid sequences set forth in 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. However, this application fails to comply with the requirements set forth on the attached Notice To Comply With Requirements For Patent Applications Containing Nucleotide Sequence And/Or Amino Acid Sequence Disclosures.

It does not appear that the Sequence Listing, filed 05/05/2005, provides for the peptide PDYGHYDDKDTLDLNTVPDKT described on page 46, line 21 of the specification.

This C5aRN-terminal peptide has the sequence PDYGHYDDKDTLDLNTVPDKT and is referred to herein as "PEPI".

Applicant is required to identify the nucleotide and amino acid sequences in the specification with SEQ. ID NOS. Applicant is invited to review the specification for compliance.

Applicant is required to fulfill these requirements for sequence compliance.

6. Priority.

A) Effective Priority Date.

The effective filing date of the instant claims is deemed to be the filing date of the priority application PCT/AU03/00084, filed 01/24/2003, as the previous priority application USSN 60.350,961 does not support the claimed limitations of the instant application, encompassing antibodies that are reactive with the extracellular loop of C5aR other than the N-terminal domain, including the second extracellular loop of C5aR and antibodies, 6C12 and 12D4.

For example, the written description of USSN 60/350,961 appears limited to the 7F3 anti-C5aR antibody only in the context of the instant claimed invention.

If applicant disagrees, applicant should present a detailed analysis as to why the claimed subject matter has clear support in the earlier priority applications.

Applicant is reminded that such priority for the instant limitations requires written description and enablement under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

B) Amending the first page of the specification.

If applicant desires priority under 35 U.S.C. 120/119(e) based upon a previously filed application, specific reference to the earlier filed application must be made in the instant application. For benefit claims under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121 or 365(c), the reference must include the relationship (i.e., continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part) of the applications. This should appear as the first sentence of the specification following the title, preferably as a separate paragraph unless it appears in an application data sheet. The status of nonprovisional parent application(s) (whether patented or abandoned) should also be included. If a parent application has become a patent, the expression "now Patent No. ____" should follow the filing date of the parent application. If a parent application has become abandoned, the expression "now abandoned" should follow the filing date of the parent application.

Applicant should amend the first page of the specification to indicate the priority documents and the relationship of such priority documents to the instant application.

7. The application is required to be reviewed and all spelling, TRADEMARKS, and like errors corrected. Appropriate corrections are required.

Trademarks should be capitalized or accompanied by the ® or ™ symbol wherever they appear and be accompanied by the generic terminology. Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the trademarks should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner, which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

Appropriate corrections are required

8. Claim Objections.

While claims 52-54 recite “wherein the antibody reduces or inhibits the binding of C5a to C5aR,

Claims 52-54 are objected to in the absence of a clear recitation of the antigen specificity of the claimed antibodies.

Applicant should amend the claims to recite the specificity of the claimed antibodies for clarity.

9. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

10. This is a rejection under 35 USC § 112, first paragraph, “written description” (and not new matter).

Claims 10, 15 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as the specification does not contain a written description of the claimed invention, in that the disclosure does not reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s) had possession of the claimed invention at the time the application was filed.

There is insufficient written description encompassing “comprising at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to the amino acid sequences ...” as it reads on antibodies reactive with C5aR of the claimed invention because the relevant identifying characteristics such as structure of other physical and/or chemical characteristics of “anti-C5aR antibody” are not set forth in the specification as-filed, commensurate in scope with the claimed invention.

For example, given the well known high level of polymorphism of immunoglobulins / antibodies, the skilled artisan would not have been in possession of the vast repertoire of antibodies and the unlimited number of antibodies encompassed by the claimed invention;

one of skill in the art would conclude that applicant was not in possession of the structural attributes of a representative number of species possessed by the members of the genera of “80% sequence identical light and heavy chain sequences” of the claimed antibodies and /or antigens as indicated above, and broadly encompassed by the claimed invention.

One of skill in the art would conclude that the specification fails to disclose a representative number of species to describe the claimed genera.

It has been well established in the art that the formation of an intact antigen-binding site generally requires the association of the complete heavy and light chain variable regions of a given antibody, each of which consists of three CDRs which provide the majority of the contact residues for the binding of the antibody to its target epitope. The amino acid sequences and conformations of each of the heavy and light chain CDRs are critical in maintaining the antigen binding specificity and affinity, which is characteristic of the parent immunoglobulin. All of the heavy and light chain CDRs should be in their proper order and in the context of framework sequences which maintain their required conformation in order to provide a binding molecule having antigen-binding function and that proper association of heavy and light chain variable regions is required in order to form functional antigen binding sites.

Even minor changes in the amino acid sequences of the heavy and light variable regions, particularly in the CDRs, may dramatically affect antigen-binding function as evidenced by Rudikoff et al (Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 79: 1979-1983 (1982) (892; of record).

Rudikoff et al. teach that the alteration of a single amino acid in the CDR of a phosphocholine-binding myeloma protein resulted in the loss of antigen-binding function.

Single amino changes to either a CDR or even in certain circumstances to the framework can result in decrease affinity of antigen or even ablation of antibody binding and specificity.

Also, see the teachings of Colman (Research in Immunology 145: 33-36, 1994) on the effects of amino acid sequence changes on antibody-antigen interactions.

In addition, Kussie et al. (J. Immunol. 152: 146-152, 1994) (e.g., see entire document, including Table I) teach that the substitution of a single amino acid can totally ablate antigen binding.

Further, Chen et al. (EMBO J., 14: 2784-2794, 1995) teach that the substitution of a single amino acid can totally ablate antigen and that the same substitution in closely related antibodies can have opposite effects binding (e.g., see entire document, including Figure I). For example, the authors compared the effects of identical substitutions in related antibodies DI6 and TI5, and as shown in Figure 3, some substitutions increased antigen binding in one antibody while ablating it in the other.

The disclosure fails to describe the common attributes or characteristics that identify members of the genera of "at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to the amino acid sequences of heavy and light chains" of the claimed antibodies.

While the instant specification does disclose screening for homologous heavy and light chain of the claimed antibodies (e.g., see pages 18-21 of the specification),

the instant application has not provided a sufficient description showing possession of the necessary functional characteristics coupled with a known or disclosed correlation between function and structure, or by a combination of such identifying characteristics, sufficient to show the applicant was in possession of the genera of "at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to the amino acid sequences of heavy and light chains" of the claimed antibodies, broadly encompassed by the claimed invention.

Further, the Court has interpreted 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, to require the patent specification to "describe the claimed invention so that one skilled in the art can recognize what is claimed." Enzo Biochem, Inc. v. Gen-Probe Inc., 63 USPQ2d 1609 and 1618 (Fed. Cir. 2002). In evaluating whether a patentee has fulfilled this requirement, our standard is that the patent's "disclosure must allow one skilled in the art 'to visualize or recognize the identity of' the subject matter purportedly described." *Id.* (quoting Regents of Univ. of Cal. v. Eli Lilly & Co., 43 USPQ2d 1398 (Fed Cir. 1997)).

The Guidelines for the Examination of Patent Applications Under the 35 U.S.C. 112, § 1 "Written Description" Requirement make clear that if a claimed genus does not show actual reduction to practice for a representative number of species; then the Requirement may be alternatively met by reduction to drawings, or by disclosure of relevant, identifying characteristics, i.e., structure or other physical and or chemical properties, by functional characteristics coupled with a known or disclosed correlation between function and structure, or by a combination of such identifying characteristics, sufficient to show the applicant was in possession of the genus.

Vas-Cath Inc. v. Mahurkar, 19 USPQ2d 1111, makes clear that "applicant must convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, he or she was in possession of the invention. The invention is, for purposes of the 'written description' inquiry, whatever is now claimed." (See page 1117.) The specification does not "clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [he or she] invented what is claimed." (See Vas-Cath at page 1116.)

One cannot describe what one has not conceived. See Fiddes v. Baird, 30 USPQ2d 1481, 1483.

The Court has held that the disclosure of screening assays and general classes of compounds was not adequate to describe compounds having the desired activity: without disclosure of which peptides, polynucleotides, or small organic molecules have the desired characteristic, the claims failed to meet the description requirement of § 112. See University of Rochester v. G.D. Searle & Co., Inc., 69 USPQ2d 1886,1895 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

The problem here is that the instant specification fails to provide a disclosure of which residues are required for the claimed anti-C5aR antibodies to be substantially the same and retain the appropriate antibody specificity for C5aR. A skilled artisan cannot, as one can do with a fully described genus, visualize or recognize the identity of the members of the genus that exhibit this functional property.

Therefore, there is insufficient written description for genera of “at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to the amino acid sequences of heavy and light chains” of the claimed antibodies, broadly encompassed by the claimed invention, other than the specific heavy and light chain sequences of the 7F3, 6C12 and 12D4 antibodies described in the specification and claimed under the written description provision of 35 USC 112, first paragraph.

Applicant is invited to amend the claims to avoid the recitation of “80% identical ...” to avoid this rejection.

Applicant is been reminded that Vas-Cath makes clear that the written description provision of 35 USC 112 is severable from its enablement provision. (See page 1115.)

11. Claims 31 and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, because the specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to use the invention.

Given applicant's Remarks, filed 11/02/2009, as indicated herein, the following rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, enablement for the deposit of biological materials is set forth.

The specification is also amended to reflect a new deposit made with the ECACC. Since filing this application, it has come to light that the microorganism sample deposited with ECACC as 12D4 (ECACC accession number 02090227) was not the correct sample. A new deposit of the 12D4 antibody hybridoma was made at ECACC on September 8, 2004. The new deposit name is 12D4-N17 and the accession number is 04090801. The sequence listing information provided in the specification as filed for 12D4 is correct. Under current law, a microorganism deposit must be made before issue of the patent but not necessarily prior to the filing date. Accordingly, the Applicants would now like to amend the specification to reflect the correct deposit details for 12D4, which is now designated 12D4-N17.

It is apparent that the 12D4 antibody / hybridoma is required to practice the claimed invention. As a required element, it must be known and readily available to the public or obtainable by a repeatable method set forth in the specification. If it is not so obtainable or available, the enablement requirements of 35 USC 112, first paragraph, may be satisfied by a deposit of the appropriate cell line / hybridoma which produces this antibody. See 37 CFR 1.801-1.809.

In addition to the conditions under the Budapest Treaty, applicant is required to satisfy that all restrictions imposed by the depositor on the availability to the public of the deposited material will be irrevocably removed upon the granting of a patent in U.S. patent applications.

In the absence of a statement from a person in a position to corroborate the fact and stating that the replaced or supplement deposit is of a biological which is identical to the originally deposited or described in the specification,

the deposit of 12D4-N17 is not sufficient for satisfying the requirements under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, enablement for the deposit of biological materials for the originally disclosed 12D4 antibody described in the specification as-filed.

See MPEP 2406.02 and 2407.

12. This is a rejection under 35 USC § 112, first paragraph, written description / new matter.

Claims 5, 8 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as the specification does not contain a written description of the claimed invention, in that the disclosure does not reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s) had possession of the claimed invention at the time the application was filed.

The specification as originally filed does not provide support for the invention as now claimed: "accession number 04090801".

For the reasons set forth above in Section 9,

in the absence of a statement from a person in a position to corroborate the fact and stating that the replaced or supplement deposit is of a biological which is identical to the originally deposited or described in the specification,

the deposit of 12D4-N17 is not sufficient for satisfying the requirements under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, enablement for the deposit of biological materials for the originally disclosed 12D4 antibody described in the specification as-filed

In turn, the recitation of accession number 04090801 in the context of 12D4-N17 is deemed new matter to the instant application as-filed.

The specification does not provide sufficient blazemarks nor direction for the instant recitation of accession number 04090801 in the context of 12D4-N17, as currently recited. The instant claims now recite limitations which were not clearly disclosed in the specification as-filed, and now change the scope of the instant disclosure as-filed. Such limitations recited in the present claims, which did not appear in the specification, as filed, introduce new concepts and violate the description requirement of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the response to this Office Action.

However, if applicant provides for a statement from a person in a position to corroborate the fact and stating that the replaced or supplement deposit is of a biological which is identical to the originally deposited or described in the specification as 12D4,

then this rejection may be obviated.

Alternatively, applicant is invited to provide sufficient written support for the "limitations" indicated above.

See MPEP 714.02 and 2163.06

13. Specification: The amendment filed 11/02/2009, is objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 132 because it introduces new matter into the disclosure.

Please replace the paragraph starting line 10 on page 12, with the following:

The hybridoma which produces the monoclonal antibody designated 12D4 (12D4-N17) was deposited on ~~2 September 2002~~ September 8, 2004 with ECACC under accession number ~~02090227~~-04090801 (European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC), Porton Down, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 0JG, United Kingdom).

35 U.S.C. § 132 states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention.

The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: "(12D4-N17) was deposited on September 8, 2004 with ECACC under accession number 04090801".

However, if applicant provides for a statement from a person in a position to corroborate the fact and stating that the replaced or supplement deposit is of a biological which is identical to the originally deposited or described in the specification as 12D4, then this objection may be obviated.

If not, then applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

14. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office Action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

15. Claims 1-9, 25-28 and 33-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morgan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,480,974) (892; of record) in view of Cain et al. (Biochemical Pharmacology 61: 1571-1579, 2001) (1449; #2), Crass et al. (J. Biol. Chem 274: 8367-8370, 1999), Oppermann et al. (J. Immunol. 151: 3785-3794, 1993) (1449) and Pease et al. (Eur. J. Immunol 24: 211-215, 1994).

Morgan et al. teach making and using C5a receptor (C5aR) -specific antibodies, including antagonistic antibodies, conjugates and compositions thereof (see entire document, including Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of the Invention, particularly columns 2-12 and Examples and Claims).

Morgan et al. differs from the claimed invention by not describing antibodies, including antagonistic antibodies that necessarily target an extracellular loop other than the N-terminal domain or the second extracellular loop, including the 7F3, 6C12 and 12D4 antibody specificities.

Studies of chimeric C5a receptors have indicated the role of the second extracellular loop in C5a binding as follows.

While Cain et al. focuses on the modulation of ligand selectivity by mutation of the first extracellular loop of the human C5a receptor,

Cain et al. also teaches that two of the extracellular loops, namely the second and third) and the N-terminal domain are essential for C5a binding (e.g., see page 1572, column 1, paragraph 1).

Crass et al. teach that the second extracellular loop is critically involved in the two-site model for the human C5a receptor (see entire document, including Abstract, Results and Discussion; including page 8370, EL2 Influences Correct Positioning of the Transmembrane Helix Bundle).

Consistent with the teachings herein (e.g., Cain et al. cites Pease et al. as reference 13 and Crass cites Pease et al. as reference 10;

both Oppenheim et al. and Pease et al. provide for the identification of the C5a receptor binding sites of the C5a receptor, including information describing extracellular loops other than the N-terminal domain (see entire documents, including Introductions, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion).

Given the limited number of epitopes on the second extracellular loop of the C5a receptor, antagonistic antibodies directed toward the second extracellular loop of the C5a receptor would have been expected to compete or bind to the same epitope as the claimed 7F3, 6C12 and 12D4 antibodies.

The Office is not equipped to manufacture the claimed product and/or prior art products that appear to be related and conduct comparisons. The burden is on the applicant to establish a patentable distinction between the antagonistic antibodies that bind second extracellular loop of the C5a receptor and the epitope specificity of the claimed 7F3, 6C12 and 12D4 antibodies.

Given the teachings of making and using antagonistic C5a receptor-specific antibodies as well as the teachings of modulation via C5a receptor antagonists by Cain et al.,

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to target the second extracellular loop with C5a receptor-specific antibodies to determine structure-function relationship of this structure to C5a Receptor-mediated biological activities as well as to generate detection, diagnostic and therapeutic tools for a variety of utilities as taught by Morgan et al. (e.g., see columns 9-12).

From the teachings of the references, it was apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

"The test of obviousness is not express suggestion of the claimed invention in any or all of the references but rather what the references taken collectively would suggest to those of ordinary skill in the art presumed to be familiar with them." See In re Rosselet, 146 USPQ 183, 186 (CCPA 1965).

"There is no requirement (under 35 USC 103(a)) that the prior art contain an express suggestion to combine known elements to achieve the claimed invention. Rather, the suggestion to combine may come from the prior art, as filtered through the knowledge of one skilled in the art." Motorola, Inc. v. Interdigital Tech. Corp., 43 USPQ2d 1481, 1489 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

An obviousness determination is not the result of a rigid formula disassociated from the consideration of the facts of a case. Indeed, the common sense of those skilled in the art demonstrates why some combinations would have been obvious where others would not. See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385 (U.S. 2007) ("The combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results.").

16. Due to high polymorphism of antibodies, the claimed 7F3, 6C12 and 12D4 C5a receptor-specific antibodies are deemed structurally distinct on the primary amino acid basis. These particular C5a receptor-specific antibodies do not appear to be known or taught in the prior art. The prior art neither suggests or teaches C5a receptor antibodies having the exact chemical structure as these particular antibodies.

If applicant amends claims 52-54 to recite an antigen specificity as indicated above, claims 52-54 are deemed allowable.

As noted above, antibodies competing or binding the same epitopes as these particular 7F3, 6C12 and 12D4 C5a receptor-specific antibodies were obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Art Unit: 1644

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phillip Gambel whose telephone number is (571) 272-0844. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 7:30 am to 6:00 pm. A message may be left on the examiner's voice mail service. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ram Shukla can be reached on (571) 272-0735.

The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Phillip Gambel/

Primary Examiner
Technology Center 1600
Art Unit 1644
September 13, 2010